

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the writer presents the review of literature related to this study that concern with theoretical framework. This chapter consists of theories of translation, motion event, and Negeri 5 Menara novel.

2.1 Translation

In any society, the importance of interaction and communication as the core of living socially cannot be denied. In living among society, people need language(s) to utter their needs, information, or their thoughts. Hartono (2003: 9) says that translation is a connection for people with diverse languages and cultures. It means that translation is used to connect people with different languages, so that those people will understand each other. Further, Bassnett (2002) said that "The translation involves the transfer of meaning contained in one set of language signs into another set of language signs through competent use of the dictionary and grammar, the process involves a whole set of extra-linguistic criteria also". In simple words, translation is the act of transferring the meaning of one language to others languages.

There are eight types of translation according to Newmark in Hartono (2003: 83), those are word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation translation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation.

1. Word-for-word translation is a translation in which a SL (source language) is translated per words, set aside the context. This translation aims to understand the system and the structure of the SL.
2. Literal translation is a translation in which the structure of SL is changed to the structure of TL (target language) but the lexical words are translated as they are, setting aside the context.
3. Faithful translation is a translation in which a product of the translation contains the contextual meaning of the SL which has been reproduced into TL.
4. Semantic translation is a translation in which a product in SL is reproduced into TL with a good combination of words, which makes it easy to listen or read.
5. Adaptation translation is a translation which is used to translate drama and poems.
6. Free translation is a translation in which a product contains the meaning of the SL without considering the structure.
7. Idiomatic translation is a translation in which the meaning of the SL is translated using jargon or idioms
8. Communicative translation is a translation with contextual meaning of the SL is wrapped in a way in which the readers will easily get the point of the TT (target text) product as the readers of the ST (source text) products would.

Translation is used for some reasons; here are some aims of translating:

1. Translation is used to make speakers with different languages understand each other. In this case, translation is especially used when the speakers need to reach some agreements or simply just want to mutually understand each other when they encounter one another. If translation is used for the mutual understanding purposes, it may provide some information such as the explanation or the prediction of other people's behaviour.
2. Translation is used to obtain the information and the communicative intentions of the speakers that he or she wants to communicate.
3. Translation is used to facilitate the interactions of people with various languages. In this case, it may persuade people to be interested in some information that before only the speakers of the source language know.

2.2 Motion Event

"A motion event is an event where an entity moves from place to place, or is identified as located at a particular place" (Talmy in Saidi, 2007: 198). It means that a motion event is an event in which an object moves to another place. A motion event is used to describe how an event or an activity is done.

Talmy in Fe'erez (2008: 25) defines that the basic motion event consists of **Figure**, **Ground**, **Path**, and **Motion**. He says, "**Figure** is one object, moving or located with respect to another object or which is called as **Ground**. **Path** is the path followed or site occupied by the Figure object with respect to the Ground object. **Motion** refers to the presence per se of motion or locatedness in the event.

In addition to these internal components, a Motion event can be associated with an external **Co-event** that most often bears the relation of Manner or of Cause to it".

To give a deeper understanding of the components of motion event, here is the example which is taken from Fe´rez (2008: 26): **Harry walked down the stairs.**

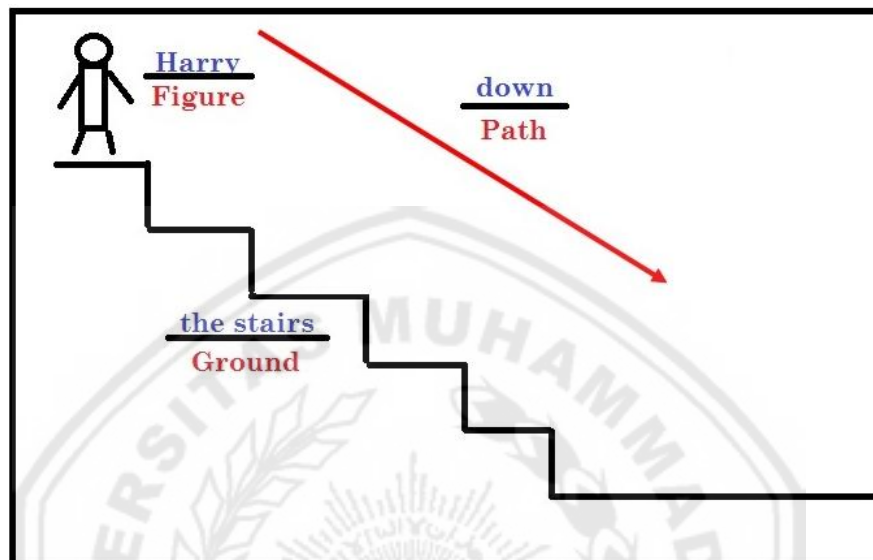


Figure 1: Components of Motion Event

From this Figure 1, we are able to see that *Harry*, the person that is doing the action, is the **Figure**; *the stairs*, where the Figure is doing the action, is the **Ground**; and *down*, which shows which path the Figure is going to, is the **Path**. The verb *to walk* expresses the fact of **Motion** (framing event) and the **Manner of motion** (Co-event) of the Figure.

There are two popular typologies of motion event proposed by linguists; two-way typology and three-way typology of motion event¹. Two-way typology of motion event is also known as Talmy's typology of motion event, while three-way typology of motion event is also known as Slobin's typology of motion event.

¹ Two-way typology that Talmy introduces is the pioneer of motion event typologies. He proposes that languages adapt either verb-framed or satellite-framed encoding of motion event. However, Slobin and Zlatev & Yangklang augment Talmy's typology of motion event with a third typology that is equipollently-framed language. (see Beavers and Levin, et, al., 2010)

2.2.1 Talmy's Typology of Motion Event

Talmy in Beavers and Levin et. al (2009) proposes the typology of motion event according to where a language encodes the path in an event, also known as two-way typology of motion event, those are verb-framed languages and satellite-framed languages. Verb-framed languages (V-languages) are also called as path languages and satellite-framed languages (S-languages) are also called as manner languages. Fe´rez and Gentner (2006: 444) explain the difference of verb-framed languages and satellite-framed languages. In a verb-framed language, the path is expressed by the main verb (ascend, descend, enter, etc), while in a satellite-framed language, the manner of motion is expressed in the verb and the path is expressed by a satellite – a verb particle or preposition (go down, pop up, jump off, etc). To illustrate the difference stated before, here is the example that compares Indonesian and English:

Indonesian	:	Dia	sedang	menaiki	tangga,	merangkak
		"He	is	ascending	the stairs,	crawling"
English	:	:He is crawling up the stairs				

In the first sentence, which represents verb-framed languages, the path is expressed in the verb *ascend* and the manner is also expressed in the gerund *crawling* as an optional satellite. While in the second sentence, which represents satellite-framed languages, the manner of motion is expressed in the verb *crawl* and the path is expressed in the satellite *up*. However, the first example which is Indonesian is also able to be stated "*Dia sedang merangkak menaiki tangga-He is crawling ascending the stairs*". In this sentence, two verbs form one sentence with

the verb *merangkak/crawling* encodes the manner and the verb *menaiki/ascending* encodes the path. Clearly, this sentence does not belong to Talmy's typology of motion event. In regard of this matter, Slobin adds one more type besides of the two existing ones which is called as equipollently-framed language (Saidi, 2007: 202).

2.2.2 Slobin's Typology of Motion Event

Unlike Talmy, Slobin believes that there is another type of motion event besides verb-framed language and satellite-framed language. Slobin calls his typology of motion event as Tripartite Typology of Motion Event Constructions. This typology consists of verb-framed, satellite-framed, and equipollently-framed languages. Hickmann and Robert (2006: 5) explain that in equipollently-framed languages, path and manner are expressed by equivalent grammatical forms. It includes verbs that may be serial (a construction of two or more consecutive verbs or verb phrases that each verb may have their own object but have the same subject), bipartite (a complex of two verbs, one expressing manner while the other one is expressing path) or generic verbs, combined with coverbs (words or prefixes that resemble verbs or work together with verbs) encoding path and manner. Slobin in M. Hickmann & S. Robert (Eds.) (2006) gives further explanation about the tripartite typology of motion event constructions in this table below:

Table 1:
Tripartite Typology of Motion Event Constructions

Language type	Preferred means of expression	Typical construction type	Examples
<i>verb-framed</i>	path expressed by finite verb, with subordinate manner expression	verb _{PATH} + subordinate verb _{MANNER}	Romance, Semitic, Turkic, Basque, Japanese, Korean
<i>satellite-framed</i>	path expressed by non-verb element associated with verb	verb _{MANNER} + satellite _{PATH}	Germanic, Slavic, Finno-Ugric
<i>equipollently-framed</i>	path and manner expressed by equivalent grammatical forms	<i>serial verb:</i> verb _{MANNER} + verb _{PATH}	Niger-Congo, Hmong-Mien, Sino-Tibetan, Tai-Kadai, Mon-Khmer, Austronesian
		<i>bipartite verb:</i> [manner + path] _{VERB}	Algonquian, Athabaskan, Hoka, Klamath-Takelman
		<i>generic verb:</i> coverb _{MANNER} + coverb _{PATH} + verb _{GENERIC}	Jaminjung

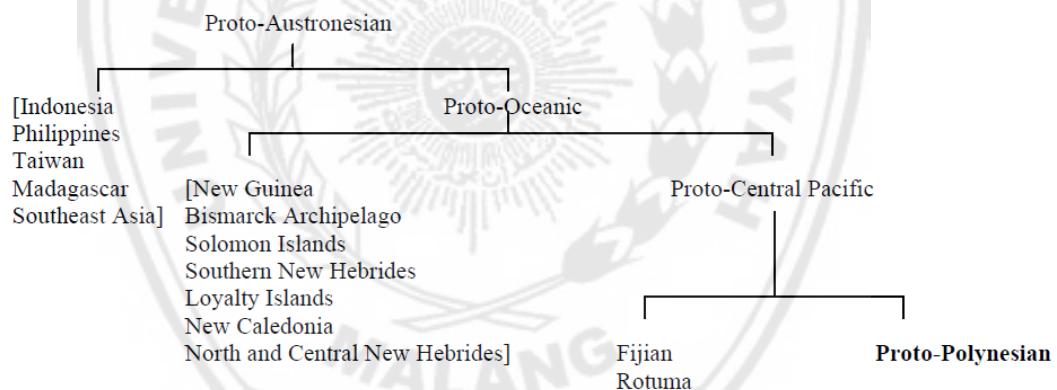


Figure 2: Austronesian Family Tree (adapted from Otsuka 2005: 14)

Based on the table and the figure above, it can be seen that English (as one of Germanic languages) is one of satellite-framed languages and Indonesian, as one of Austronesian languages, is one of equipollently-framed languages.

2.3 Negeri 5 Menara (The Land of Five Towers)

Negeri 5 Menara or *the Land of Five Towers* is a fictional-inspired by a true story novel by Ahmad Fuadi a.k.a A. Fuadi. It is a first book in *Negeri 5 Menara* trilogy along with *Ranah 3 Warna* and *Rantau 1 Muara*. Sawitri (2015) says that this book breaks the record of *PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama* (the publisher of *Negeri 5 Menara* and *The Land of Five Towers*) as the bestselling book for the last 37 years. The English edition of this novel, which is translated by Angie Kilbane, was launched at Ubud Writers and Readers Festival (UWRF) in Ubud, Bali at 6 October 2011 (Muhammad, 2011). With this English edition of the novel, it would be easier for international readers and to reach wider readership. S states that this book is a compulsory literature in some schools abroad, for example Xi Min Singapore, Lote Secondary School in New South Wales Australia, and University of California U.S.A. Maybe one of the reasons why this book is popular is a "mantra", a magical chant that has inspired many people who read this book, *man jadda wajada*.

Man jadda wajada is an Arabic phrase which means he who gives his all will surely succeed. This phrase was taught on Alif Fikri's, the main character of the novel, first day's lesson at MP. MP is an abbreviation of Madani Pesantren, an Islamic boarding school in Ponorogo, East Java, where the story of the novel mostly takes place. There, Alif follows his Amak's wish, to learn religious knowledge and meet his friends, who later known as Sahibul Menara or the Fellowship of the Manara. Kilbane (in Fuadi, 2011) explains, "*Sahibul* is Arabic and denotes ownership or friendship, whilst *menara* is Indonesian (derived from the Arabic *manara*) for minaret or tower". Therefore, the Fellowship of the

Manara means the owners of the tower. It is because Alif and his friends often gather under the minaret or tower of MP's mosque. The Fellowship of the Manara consists of Said as Manara One, Raja as Manara Two, Alif as Manara Three, Atang as Manara Four, Dulmajid as Manara Five, and Baso as Manara Six. There, together they dream of five towers that represent their dreams.

